

Spring Without Blossoms.  
Late in Life to Look for Joy—Yet Never too Late to Mend.

Readers of Hawthorne's "House of Seven Gables" will recall the pathos with which poor Clifford Pyncheon, who had been unjustly imprisoned since his early manhood, said, after his release: "My life is gone, and where is my happiness? Oh! give me my happiness." But that could be done only in part, as gleams of warm sunshine occasionally fall across the gloom of a New England autumn day.

In a letter to Messrs. Huxco & Co., Mr. L. H. Titus, of Pennsylvania, N. J., says: "I have suffered untold misery from childhood from chronic disease of the bowels and diarrhoea, accompanied by great pain. I sought relief at the hands of physicians of every school and used every patent and domestic remedy under the sun. I have at last found in

PARKER'S TONIC a complete specific, preventive and cure. As your invaluable medicine, which did for me what nothing else could do, is entitled to the credit of my getting back my happy days. I cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge the fact."

Mr. E. S. Wells, who needs no introduction to the people of Jersey City, adds: "The testimony of Mr. Titus is genuine and voluntary only he does not adequately portray the suffering he has endured since childhood. He is my brother-in-law, and I know the case well. He is now perfectly free from his old troubles, and enjoys health and life, ascribing it all to PARKER'S TONIC."

Unequaled as an invigorant; stimulates all the organs; cures ailments of the liver, kidneys, and all diseases of the blood.

**DR. STRONG'S PILLS!**  
The Old, Well Tried, Wonderful Health Renewing Remedy.

**STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS** For the Liver, Gallbladder, Bile, and Bowels. A specific cure for Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and all ailments of the bowels.

**STRONG'S PECTORAL PILLS** For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and all ailments of the throat and lungs.

**STRONG'S KIDNEY PILLS** For Gravel, Catarrh, and all ailments of the urinary system.

**STRONG'S BLOOD PILLS** For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, and all ailments of the blood.

**STRONG'S STOMACH PILLS** For Indigestion, Heartburn, and all ailments of the stomach.

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**STRONG'S SLEEP PILLS** For Nervousness, Insomnia, and all ailments of the nervous system.

**STRONG'S PAIN PILLS** For Rheumatism, Gout, and all ailments of the joints.

**STRONG'S FEMALE PILLS** For Menstrual Disorders, Leucorrhoea, and all ailments of the female system.

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# THE BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

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## MABEL'S LOVER.

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

PART THIRD.

CHAPTER VI.

THE WANDERER RETURNS.

One day Philip Vanderdecken suddenly appeared before Amos Parr. He looked like another being.

After the hearty greeting of the old man, his first question was:

"Where is Mabel?"

"Alas!" cried Amos Parr, "the poor lass is lying on the edge of life. She began to decline after you left us in such strange manner, and for the last three weeks has been suffering from a low fever, and for several days raving in delirium. The doctor is with her now, watching the crisis that is to take her from us or restore her to us."

The strong man groaned. It was pitiful after all his suffering, his temptation, his regeneration through this pure girl, that he should come full of hope and dreaming of happiness only to see her die. The despondency, the despair produced by the intelligence was to the old man in the shadowed face, and drooping head.

"Please heaven!" said Amos, his voice trembling, as he reached out and laid a hand on the bowed head of the other, "let us take courage. God is good, and will spare us our darling. I feel that it must be so."

"Aye," responded the other, "from the bottom of my heart I pray him that it may be so."

Captain Seth had entered and seated himself in a corner of the room without disturbing either of them. Antony Reilly, who had been hanging about the door of Mabel's room ready to bring down to the other two whatever of news Martha might convey to him, now made his appearance.

He went up to Philip and grasped him by the hand.

"Man alive!" he said, "are ye deaf that ye have come back to tempt your fate and win the jail, mayhap the gibbet?"

"I am in no danger," replied the lover, "save that of losing that which is dearest to me than life itself."

Antony looked wonderingly from him to Amos Parr, but made no response, save by placing the tip of his finger to his forehead.

"With God's blessing I have returned and am no longer in danger of arrest. My wanderings are at an end, dear friends, and," turning to Amos, "it is please God to spare your foster daughter, she may now become my wife in open church and before the eyes of all the town."

Amos did not reply. Captain Seth sat gloomily scowling. But Antony, who was nothing if not outspoken, looked firmly at the strange captain, and said with decision:

"Your wife, is it? No, no, man alive, that'll never be. Why, it's nothing but a hy-pocrite you are, and sure some day, if you're not drowned, you'll be hanging in chains for your sin! Get along from this house like a decent man, and don't be about bringing more trouble. The poor child shall never know that ye ever came back."

Philip Vanderdecken—or rather Philip Jansen, as we must now call him—gave no sign of annoyance at this tirade, which was spoken under breath; on the contrary, he inclined his head sadly, and seemed to acquiesce in it. But his look was so patient, his manner was so sad and regretful, that both Antony and Amos were deeply touched.

"If I thought that my love would bring her sorrow," he replied, "I would do as you say; for it is not too late, but alas! it would be very hard. For many a long month, night and day, I have been dreaming of an hour of meeting. I know I am not worthy of her; indeed, no man is, but I have tried to be I have sought to leave my past life behind me, and to atone."

"Let me put it to yourself," said Antony, "and you'll see the sense of it, though ye are a Dutchman. Even were ye a decent man (God forgive me for mis-calling ye!) the thieves of the world are against ye. Grant you saw the darlin' again, and I'm not saying she wouldn't be glad to see ye; what then? It would only be lifting of the poor colleen up, to break her heart more sissy by and by; for when they came after ye and caught ye, and took ye maybe to your death, sure wouldn't it kill her entirely, just as she was coming round."

"But I am a free man," said Jansen, eagerly.

"What do you mean?"

Without replying, he drew from his breast a parchment, attached to which was some kind of an official seal, unrolling it, he handed it to Antony, who, after staring at it in a puzzled way for some minutes, handed it to Amos Parr.

"It's some haythen gibberish—divil a word can I read."

"Nor I, sir," said Amos, gently.

"That is a free pardon from the Government of Holland to the man outlawed under the name of Philip Jansen, in consideration of the discovery and yielding up of certain treasure in the Indian seas, and for his services on board the troopship 'Jan Brock,' where, as a common seaman, at the naval battle of Senle, he saved the life of the Dutch Admiral."

Then, while they gazed at him in wonder, he quietly continued:

"When I left this place, flying for life, it was with no intention of resuming my former career. My only wish was to die in some honorable service. Refusing the command of the ship, at a little peril, I quitted my comrades at a Danish port; thence, disguised, I made my way to Holland, and, under a new name, entered the fleet as an able seaman. I was so fortunate as to see active battle at once; and, caring nothing for my life, my craving indeed to lose it, volunteered for every desperate service. My promotion was already

certain, when, in a terrible engagement, when we were boarded by the enemy, I saved the Admiral's life at the risk of my own. I returned to Amsterdam in the Admiral's ship, but was there recognized, arrested, and thrown into prison. It would have gone ill with me, had the Admiral been a less grateful man; as it was, my fate was for some months uncertain; but at the end of this autumn I was taken secretly before the authorities, and interrogated concerning certain treasure hidden by me and my former comrades in one of the smaller West Indian islands. I replied that I knew the place well, and would yield up every fraction of an enormous treasure—if I received a pardon. Finally, by the Admiral's intercession, my terms were granted, with this condition, that I should quit Holland forever. There is little more to add. Guided by me, the authorities secured the treasure, and I was suffered to depart."

CHAPTER VII.

LOVE ME FOREVER.

As Jansen finished his narration, the voice of Martha was heard calling up stairs, and Amos Parr hastened to the sick-room.

In about a quarter of an hour he returned, looking very anxious. Mabel, he said, was strangely agitated. Thought it impossible that she could have heard a sound from below to awaken her suspicions, she was full of a wild presentiment that her lover was near, in the flesh or in the spirit, and that she would see him soon. It was useless to argue with her, or to attempt to soothe her. She was like a creature under mesmeric conditions, conscious of some secret influence from the person of her lover.

Greatly agitated, Jansen would have gone to her at once, but they would not suffer it. The shock of his sudden appearance might, they thought, be fatal to her. At their eager solicitation, he left the house to seek another lodging—first making them promise to send for him, should the invalid's condition cause any further alarm.

He found shelter in a house close by, where he waited impatiently for news of his beloved.

Very early the next morning, he received a message asking him to return to the ship-chandler's dwelling.

He found Amos Parr and Antony Reilly in eager consultation with the old leech, in the outer kitchen. Mabel had spent a rest less night, and still remained under the impression that her lover was close at hand, or coming to her. Her condition was so critical, her excitement so dangerous, that they had determined, under the leech's advice, to let her know the truth—in the faint hope of saving her life.

"Gladness seldom kills," said the leech. "This trouble hath been in the maiden's mind for long, and threatens still to destroy her. Let her see the gentleman, and leave the rest to God."

Amos was sent up to break the joyful news. He did it so clumsily, yet so tenderly, that she suspected him at once. When he hinted to her that her lover lived and was perhaps coming to her, her face shone like an angel's, full of rapturous life and hope. Then Philip crept in, and with a cry of joy she laid her sobbing face upon his breast.

"I knew it!" she cried, looking up at him through her tears. "God is good, and He hath heard my prayers. O Philip! my love!—and have you come at last?"

The bells of Christmas tide rang out joyfully, answering her happy cry.

And now our tale is almost told—our simple carol of Love is almost sung.

The old leech was right—gladness quickens instead of killing; and from the moment of her lover's appearance Mabel Parr began to recover health and strength. Before many days had passed, she had left her bed, and had walked out into the sun upon her lover's arm.

Then, in that happy time, he told her every thing that he had already told her friends—and more for her own ear, of hopes and dreams and prayers, by which his struggle for redemption was made holy, and his troubled heart made strong. She, in her turn, told him of her sufferings, of her nightly prayers for him, and of that terrible dream wherein she had seemed to go forth to save him, out upon the lonely deep.

"And you are not Philip Vanderdecken," she said, looking up at him and sweetly smiling, "but my Philip still. O Philip, was it all only a dream?"

He kissed her tenderly.

"A dream, and no dream," he replied, "for did it not foreshadow the living truth? My life was even as his, my dream no fairer, since, until your love redeemed me, I was truly outcast and unblest. And you love me, Mabel?"

"Ah! yes! Dear Philip, what can I do to make you blest indeed?"

He raised his eyes heavenward, and they were dim with joyful tears.

"Love me forever!" he said.

His prayer rose to Heaven, where it was heard. The glad earth echoed it, the deep sea intoned it, all things that live and love murmured their answer to it. And so, her Dream had its sweet fulfilment, and he, through Love, was saved; for Love alone of all things is eternal, and Life and Death are only the shadows of a Dream.

THE END.

A GHOSTLY PUN.

"Alonso, dear, do you believe in ghosts?" she asked dreamily.

"No, darling, I do not," he replied.

"Well, Alonso, that ghosts to show you are not superstitious." They then fell into a sweet, calm sleep.—[Pretzel's Weekly]

When a young man walks with a girl as though he was afraid some one would see him, the girl is his sister. He walks so close to her as to nearly crowd her against the fence, she is some one else's sister.—[Chicago S. A.]

## ELAINE GONE TO PROTEST.

His Party Refusing to Honor His Death.

New Brighton Standard, rep.

As republicans we can not support the nominees of our party; and we consider it far better that it should be defeated than that its past record and achievements should be disgraced and destroyed by the election of Blaine and Logan.

Washington Sentinel, rep.

Blaine and Gould have been associated together in many schemes. They are both desperate gamblers, and if by any misfortune this government could pass into the hands of Blaine, there is no doubt but Gould would be the power behind the throne, controlling the operations of the treasury for their mutual benefit.

Chicago News, rep.

It can not, even now, have escaped observation that the most influential journals in that section of the country where the republican ticket is most in need of support have declared themselves disgusted with the nomination. The papers to which we refer represent the best republican thought of the country, and find it inconsistent with honor to support for the presidency a man of whose unfitness for the office they are assured.

Brooklyn Union, rep.

The movement of the "young scratchers" in 1879 was hastily organized and not heartily supported in the press, but these figures prove that it controlled 20,000 votes. Political independence in New York state has grown steadily and rapidly since 1879, and 20,000 votes represent probably but a tithe of the republicans who, in 1884, will cast their ballots, not as a party convention has dictated, but as their consciences require.

Boston Herald, rep.

At last the democrats have an opportunity. Now their time has come. The republican convention has developed vulnerable points. It has nominated a ticket which repels the independent voters and the better element in the republican party. If the democrats are not wholly blind they will see their opportunity and make a tick at which will attract independent votes. They will also see the folly of contending with the republicans for the support of ultra protectionists. The democratic party, to deserve success, must have both men and principles which appeal to the majority of the voters.

Albany Press, rep.

The republican party—or, at least a very large portion of it—has a candidate it has wanted for a long while. And though he is thoroughly imbued with its principles and has proved himself an able exponent of them, still, unless many members of that party can sink their opposition—animosity or prejudice—he will not get it full vote. Here in New York it is extremely doubtful whether this will be done, and unless the democrats make a serious blunder Mr. Blaine can not carry this state.

Boston Transcript, rep.

The friends of Mr. Blaine will find the long list of names appended to the protest against Blaine's nomination rather dismal reading. No more influential republican manifesto has been published for many years. The attempt to pierce it out of sight with any cock epigram about the signature will not fill up the column which the presidential nomination has made in the republican ranks of Massachusetts. Our state has its idiosyncrasies, but was never driven from any position out of fear of loneliness. Massachusetts can stand alone, if need be.

Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald, rep.

Throughout all the cleaner element of the republican party there is a general feeling of distrust, sullenness or apathy at the nomination of Blaine. Among men like Curtis and Schurz it has manifested itself in open rebellion; among others who have not yet gone so far as that it vents itself in expressions of despondency and despair, but among the corrupt, the restless, the impulsive, the young—all that class of people who like sensationalism in government, and all those who are on the main chance—the Blaine ticket is popular.

Chicago Herald, rep.

Men of earnest thought and firm conviction, long connected with the republican party, have given ear to the charges of many kinds against this leader, and aver that, as they are honest and public spirited, their voice shall be raised against this nominee. Distrust, planning defeat and proposing an independent republican ticket, goes out of the convention, and not all the republican press will eat its bitter and persistent words of condemnation. It is impossible to prevent the wider circulation of charges of personal corruption already vehemently urged by republican journals against his nominee.

Newport News (R. L.) rep.

We do not believe the convention has made a wise or a safe choice. In order to win the party must poll its full strength, and there are thousands of lifelong republicans who will hesitate to vote for the Maine statesman. They are mostly the silent men who stand aloof from caucuses and conventions, and who have nothing to fear from the crack of the party whip. They are thoughtful and in earnest, and in doubtful states, like New York, are likely to determine the final result. Should these independents act as they have done in certain other cases the mistake made at Chicago will soon be apparent.

Worcester Spy, rep.

Unfortunately the vote of an enthusiast goes no further and counts for no more than that of a quiet man without violent preferences; and, therefore, universal esteem, equally distributed over the whole country, is preferable to blazing in business in a majority of the party, with a sprinkling of settled distrust and stubborn hostility. What the independent republicans can do in New York was proved in the election of 1882. What they will do this year will be seen in November. We should have no pleasure in predicting disaster to the republican party, but it is impossible now to expect with confidence Mr. Blaine's election.

Omaha Bee, rep.

But while yielding to no man or journal in our sincere admiration for the noble and many qualities of James G. Blaine, whom we have supported as our choice for president in 1876 and 1880, we realize that the republican party has reached a crisis in its history, in which the nomination of James G. Blaine becomes an extra hazardous experiment. It is not a question whether the reliable republican states of Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska will roll up from 25,000 to 60,000 for Blaine and Logan, but whether the doubtful states of New York, Indiana and New Jersey can be carried in the face of the known and pronounced opposition to Mr. Blaine among the independent voters of those states.

Philadelphia Times, rep.

The republican disaffection is evidently very great in those very states whose votes are essential to republican success, and notably in New York. It is not confined to the cities of New York and Brooklyn, but appears also in the utterances of the republican papers of Buffalo and Rochester. In Massachusetts the disposition to bolt is not less marked, though Massachusetts is not generally regarded as a debatable state in the same sense with New Jersey and Connecticut. All this disaffection is ominous to Blaine, even granting him the whole west and the biggest kind of majorities in the strong republican states.

Philadelphia Telegraph, rep.

The republican party might, had it chosen another candidate than Mr. Blaine, have entered upon the campaign strongly intrenched upon every side and able to rally forth and wage an energetic and aggressive warfare against its opponents. But that it can not do now. The national convention, with full knowledge of what it was about to do, deliberately elected to enter upon a wholly defensive campaign. It may be an energetic and a brilliant one in manner, and we hope it will be successful in its result, but it will have a difficult instead of an easy one to fight, and it will have to contest every inch of the way from now until the last hour of the election.

Boston Herald, rep.

The revolt against Blaine and Logan is widespread and determined. Wherever men have learned to vote upon conviction, to demand honesty and fitness in candidates, and to refuse to be led by the nose by selfish and corrupt politicians, there is an immediate refusal to support the nominees of the Chicago convention. The feeling of disgust is deep, and it will increase rather than diminish. If Mr. Blaine's support was "spontaneous," as is claimed, the bolt against him was instantaneous. The only question before the dissenters is how to make their protest the most effective, and to give it the greatest permanent influence. The Massachusetts Reform Club has taken prompt action to do what it can to obtain from the democratic convention a nomination which the reformers can support.

Springfield Republican, rep.

The meeting of anti-Blaine republicans and independents at Boston yesterday was a spectacle upon which the party leaders look with solemn interest. Such men as Henry L. Pierce, Martin Brimmer, Colonel Higginson, President Elliot, Colonel Codd, James Freeman Clark, Joseph H. Walker, President Seelye and so on do not usually meet in opposition to the republican party, and never before have they had occasion to denounce its nomination for the presidency. It is plain that the moral sense of the people has been deeply affronted, and the disposition to resent a wanton lowering of the standard will take the form of active opposition to the election of Blaine and Logan.

Boston Transcript, rep.

Politicians are already beginning to prophesy upon the result of the presidential election. It is generally admitted that Mr. Blaine will obtain the support of the following named states:—California, 8 votes; Colorado, 3; Illinois, 22; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 9; Maine, 6; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 7; Nebraska, 5; Nevada, 3; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 4; Wisconsin, 11. These states cast 104 electoral votes. The whole number of electors will be 401—necessary to a choice, 201. New York will have 36 votes; Massachusetts, 14; New Hampshire, 6; Connecticut, 6; Indiana, 13; West Virginia, 6. The closeness of the contest can be inferred from the above figures.

Washington Star, rep.

The stand taken by G. W. Curtis in Harper's Weekly against Blaine is more moderate than was generally expected. He says that the nomination does not change the views of his inexperience which he has freely expressed. The campaign must be "a prolonged explanation and defence," and that a candidate of this description has been put forward by the party, will, he thinks, alarm and shake the faith of many republicans. Feeling that the editor says that Harper's Weekly can not sustain a nomination against which it has protested as "a practical abdication of republican character and purpose." Mr. Harper, of the firm of Harper & Brothers, is more outspoken, saying in an interview that Blaine can not be elected, and that, as between him and a satisfactory democrat he would support the latter.

Boston Transcript, rep.

The republicans of the country had a right to expect that their delegates at Chicago would place in nomination a man for whose career no explanation nor apology need be made, pledged by his

record and present utterances to administer reform, and whose broad and conservative judgment would be a guarantee of domestic prosperity and a security against the dangers of all ambition and visionary policies. We do not propose to reiterate the charge against James G. Blaine of using public position for private gain. Public opinion is fixed we believe, as to the truth of that matter. But if this allegation could be fully met then there would still remain Mr. Blaine's floundering course as secretary of state, his dangerous diplomacy while in that office, and the feeling this has produced in the community that his election would give the country a sensational rather than a safe president.

Syracuse Herald, rep.

The nomination of Blaine will cost it a large independent vote which they might have had for the asking. They seem to be trading wholly on the chance that the democrats will make fools of themselves again. They argue that, as Greeley's shifting partnership and general lack of qualifications gave them their second term of Grant, and Tilden's lack of backbone in an emergency gave them four years of Hayes, and Hancock's luckless tampering with the great economic problems gave them their six months of Garfield, so some other unfortunate man or deed may be trusted to give them a term of Blaine. At the democrats have to do this year is to put at the head of their ticket a first-rate man and adopt a platform that means something, and their battle is half won before a blow has been struck. There is a man in their ranks who can knock James G. Blaine and his noisy heels into the middle of the next century. That man is Grover Cleveland.

Republ. Weekly.

The Baptist Weekly has a special sphere. Its aim is to give to all who read its pages religious news and to discuss such topics as are adapted to enlarge the range of Christian intelligence and develop and direct the Christian activities of the church. Moral questions as affecting political movements also come within the legitimate province of religious journalism. On this ground we have not hesitated to speak on party issues which clearly involved principles of morality, believing that there is an obvious relation between politics and piety. Holding firmly to this view, we recognize a moral obligation to express an emphatic dissent from many of the sentiments embodied in the platform of the republican convention at Chicago, and to the means adopted to effect the nomination of the national candidates. But waiving, for the present, the discussion of these questions, the public record of the Hon. James G. Blaine is such as does not commend him to our judgment as a fit man to hold the highest place in the gift of our republic. Caesar's wife should be above suspicion, and a man who aspires to the presidential chair should be above the charges which dishonor the official life of Mr. Blaine.

Springfield Republican, rep.

The independent vote is the great break from the republican column. What will become of that vote depends wholly upon the democrats. If they put up a candidate who is incorruptible and able to govern in intelligence, and who has proven his capacity by a successful career in national or state affairs, the independents will vote for him. The action of the Massachusetts Reform Club in favor of such action Saturday was prompt and decisive. Leading party journals, like the New York Times, the Boston Advertiser and Harper's Weekly decline to support the republican ticket, though they will perhaps not actively support the democratic nomination. There are five states where the independents have votes in this crisis—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. If the republicans carry New York, they succeed; if they lose New York, they must carry all the other states named. The New York independents were much more friendly to Blaine than to Arthur—a fact which made it impossible to turn the Edmunds vote solid to Arthur—but there still remains a vital and necessary vote in New York which is very doubtful if Blaine can carry. From this review it is clear that there are doubtful elements in the campaign all over the country. The republican party for the first time since it was in power has invited defeat.

Philadelphia Telegraph, rep.

To make a public man against whom charges most seriously affecting his personal and official character have been again and again made, and virtually conceded by himself, the candidate of a great party for the country's highest office, is worse than a blunder—it is a grave offense against both the country and the party. That was what we tried to say with great clearness and emphasis before Mr. Blaine was nominated, and we now say it again after he has been nominated. We decline to do it now. We contended that, in view of the undisputed charges against Mr. Blaine, to nominate him would be an error and a wrong—an error, because it would place the republican party in a defensive position in a campaign likely to be so closely contested as to render it essential that its position should be a peculiarly aggressive one; a wrong, because for a great party to bestow its highest honors upon the unworthy and to deny them to the worthy was to condemn the one and extol the other. We felt that to warn the party whose principles we profess our faith in against the commission of this error and wrong was our plainest duty. We think so still.

Springfield Republican, rep.